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reported, mainly from the two substantial volumes of debates and proceedings, newspapers, and session laws. In preparing the verified text of the constitution the author was put to endless pains in comparing the two originals, standardizing capitalization and punctuation, and preparing a table showing the differences between the versions and including every provision "which at any time has been or which now is a part of the constitution." The value of the volume is further enhanced by a table of proposed amendments, a classified bibliography, and an excellent index. A series of maps illustrates the evolution of boundaries, rival plans for statehood, and the results of the election of delegates.

Almost every page has taxed the judgment and historical honesty of the writer, who had to tread warily through a maze of material — some of it highly controversial — consisting of newspapers, court decisions, statutes, the *Congressional globe*, the debates and proceedings of the conventions, manuscripts, and statistics. The lack of documents has left some interesting questions unanswered, and to the credit of the author it must be said that he is cautious in his conclusions.

GEORGE M. STEPHENSON

*Histoire du Canada.* Cinquième édition. Revue, annotée et publiée avec une introduction et des appendices par son petit-fils, Hector Garneau. Volume II. (Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan, 1920. 744 p.)

The first volume of this new edition appeared in 1914 and was reviewed in volume 1 (page 300) of this REVIEW. The appearance of this second volume was delayed by the war. What the present writer said in his review of the earlier volume is true of this. The grandson has shown great learning in his annotations and his revision and has produced a very usable work. The reviewer still thinks, however, that an entirely new book by the grandson without the limitations of his grandfather's production would have been more valuable. Still, when we obtain such an interesting narrative as this of the Garneau family, perhaps we should not be too critical.

C. W. A.

*Journal of a fur-trading expedition on the upper Missouri.* 1812-1813.  
By John C. Luttig, clerk of the Missouri fur company. Edited by Stella M. Drumm. (St. Louis: Missouri historical society, 1920)

This edition of an expedition up the Missouri is limited to 365 numbered copies. The journal has come down to us without the name of the author, but Miss Drumm has succeeded in identifying the particular trader who wrote it by the comparison of handwritings of possible candidates. John C. Luttig was a German merchant in Baltimore who came to St. Louis sometime before July, 1809.

The Missouri fur company was the older St. Louis-Missouri fur com-

pany which was reorganized during the war of 1812. The moving spirit in the company was Manuel Lisa, and it was with him that Luttig journeyed in the office of clerk. The expedition was stopped at the Mandan fort by the hostilities of the Indians, who had been stirred up by the British traders.

The journal is of interest as a record of a fur-trader, but it adds little to what is already known on the subject. The notes by Miss Drumm are numerous, full, and valuable. In an appendix are printed three letters from Christian Wilt to Luttig with some longer biographical notes.

C. W. A.

*E. I. Dupont de Nemours and company.* A history. 1802-1902. By B. G. Dupont. (New York: Houghton Mifflin company, 1920. 195 p. \$3.00)

This is a family history of a remarkable family business that was continued for an even century before losing its identity in corporate organization. It contains little information throwing light upon the controverted aspects of the munitions industry, but much upon the history of the great American industrial family, that of Du Pont de Nemours. The founder of the family was a student of Lavoisier, and was brought up in a French government powder plant; he turned to the same trade in America when he had become a political emigrant. Through all the wars of the United States after 1800 the Du Ponts did their work in providing the government with explosives, but the story stops short of the date at which it would have to record the entry into the by-product manufactures. The growing use of explosives for industry is properly stressed.

F. L. P.

*The Quaker colonies.* A chronicle of the proprietors of the Delaware. By Sydney G. Fisher. [The chronicles of America. Edited by Allen Johnson under the supervision of the committee on publications of the Yale university council] (New Haven: Yale university press, 1919. 244 p. \$3.50)

The *Chronicles of America*, of which Mr. Fisher's book is the eighth in a series of fifty volumes, is an enterprise designed to present the history of our country from colonial days to the present "in the living form of a series of short narratives." Each volume has a unity of its own and all are so related as to give a connected vision and knowledge of the length and breadth of our history. The appeal is primarily to "those of our citizens who are not in the habit of reading history"—a most laudable undertaking, for it is certain that the company of those who do not have the habit is large. Judging from Mr. Fisher's little book on the *Quaker colonies*, the average citizen will find the narratives instructive and entertaining. It is written in a lively, picturesque, and inter-